man was to obtain power and office, and to place himself in the line of succession to the presidency. It is dated January 8, 1825, and says:

"A friend comes to me, with tears in his eyes, and says: Sir, Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you, and the highest admiration for your taleats. There is no station to which you are not equal. You are undoubtedly the second choice of New England; and I pray you to coninterests do not distinctly point you to the course you ought to pursue. My friends entertain the belief that their kind wishes towards me will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished, by so bestowing their votes. Your representative is inclin-ed to concur with us in those sentiments; and as I know his respect for your opinion, I request, if Show this to Crittenden alone."

The good of the country, and the admiration of over Mr. Clay's Greek integrity; he gave the votes and took the bribe for the good of the country. HE HATES AND DESPISES THE PEOPLE.

In supporting Mr. Adams in 1825, for the office of President, he violated the known and expressed wishes of the people of the Union, and of Kentucky in particular. They preferred General Jackson, and they had so advised him. Again: in supporting the bankrupt law-a law conceived in wicked- the pistol in one hand and cards in the other? ness-grossly unjust-contrived for the benefit of profligates and genteel swindlers-intended to rob honest creditors out of honest and just debts-he violated the known and expressed wishes of the people of Kentucky. And again: by his vote against the repeal of that law, he spurned and inthat law-"I will not."

To complete the catalogue of his contempts for the people, I refer again to his abuse of the pioneers of the West, whom he denounced as a "lawless rabble," and a set of "plunderers and robbers," and to his abuse of our adopted citizens, and his insults to the people of Rhode Island, who were seeking their just rights, as freemen and American

HE IS TYRANNICAL IN HIS DISPOSITION His temper is sufficiently illustrated by the man-

ner in which he has spoken of the action of whig never again allow his name to go before a convention. His ingratitude to General Harrison for years of devoted service-which drew from the general the letter to Mr. Brent of this city, and which is before me, complaining of Mr. Clay's intorial conduct in Congress, from the extra session until his resignation, is stamped with all the characteristics of a tyrant and dictator. His war upon the President for exercising his constitutional power in objecting to his United States bank bills and structed the complete gratification of his will, are of the same character. He will submit to no restraint; laws and constitutions are hateful and intolerable to him when they interpose themselves between him and the object of his ambition. He would rend the constitution, and tear from it, with sacrilegious hand, the only check it provides against hasty and corrupt legislation. He has no none for the beauty and sublimity of the structure; none for the liberty of the people, which it is designed to guard and protect; it is a stumbling-block in would demolish it.

HE IS A VIOLATOR OF THE LAWS OF GOD AND MAN

Thrice has he given or accepted challenges to he met his antagonists in the field, and deliberately and repeatedly attempted to take their lives-Marshall of Kentucky, and Randolph of Virginia-both for offences given in debate in legislative bodies. The blood of the murdered Cilley rests upon his soul; its crimson is upon his hand. But his biographer alleges that he regrets his duels, and repents. What evidence have we of the sincerity of his repentance? The following is the fruit of his repent-

"Old or young, I am ready to meet him and his whole phalaix upon any theatre of action they may choose to select."-Mr. Clay's reply to Schator Walker, 1810.

"For the Senator from Alabama [Mr. King] to undertake to put me on an equality with Blair, constrains me to say that it was false, untrue, and cowardly . . . . It was under this impression that I addressed to the chair some remarks which I intended as a deliberate offence to that senator. . . . . I was ready at all times promptly to repair injury, as I hope I ever shall be to repel an indig--Quarrel with King, March, 1844.

This is the insulting, taunting language of an old man-a man who had been engaged in three duels on his own account, and who had written the challenge, and directed the proceedings which led to the murder of Cilley. More than sixty years had sprinkled his head with gray hairs, and should have taught him the principles of religion, moralshim eager for human gore and the honors of the duellist. Sir, the only substantial evidence of his ing bond:

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"District of Columbia, to wit: "Be it remembered, that on the 10th day of March and forty-one, before us, two of the justices of the peace for the county of Washington of the District of Columbia, personally appeared Henry Clay and Willis Green, and severally acknowledged themselves to owe the United States of America-that is to say, the said Henry Clay five thousand dold the said Willis Green five thousand dollars each-to be respectively levied on their bodies goods and chattles, lands and tenements, to and for the use of the said United States, if the said Henry Clay shall make default in the performance of the conditions underwritten.

"The conditions of the above recognizance are such, that if the above-named Henery Clay shall keep the peace of the United States towards all persons, and particularly towards William R. King, then this recognizance shall be void; otherwise, of full torce and virtue.

"Acknowledged before us,
"B. K. MORSEL, J. P. "W. THOMPSON, J. P.

A true copy-attest: W. BRENT, clerk. Sir, this is the first time in the history of this country that any man ever dared to present himself as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people while under bonds not to commit murder. Five thousand dollars restrain the passions of decrepid old age, and save the life of a human being. Morality and religion, humanity and generosity, are powerless with him-trifling as air; but dollars and cents cool the ardor of this venerable knight of the pistol. Is this the kind of man to intrust with political power? Is that and received that of a rich negro; tell them all this,

UNLESS HE IS ELECTED.

Sir, we have often been told upon this floor, that the good of this country; and the welfare and prosperity of the people, depend upon his election .-Out of this House, grave considerations are urged upon the religious portion of the community : they are told that, to preserve religion and good morals, sider whether the public good, and your own future it is necessary to elect Mr. Clay. Sir, when did he become the conservator of morality and religion? Where and when has he shown any respect for either? Is it to be found in his duels? Is it to be found in his participation in the duel in which Cilley fell? Is it to be found in the language addressed to the Speaker of this House, (Mr. Polk,) then you concar in our views, that you will write to him by return mail, to strengthen him in his incliin that chair, when he said to him "Go home, God damn you! where you belong!" Is it to be found m his attempt to fight a duel with an honorable Mr. Adams, and the tears of his friend, prevailed senator (Mr. King? Is it to be found in his processions, with music playing and banners flying on Sundays-in his political mission to the South? I might ask his friends here, whether, on his present mission, he went forth as the champion of religion and morality-with his life in one hand and the Bible in the other; or whether he went forth on a political mission for the advancement of his own interest, armed with his accustomed weapons, WHIG PRINCIPLES ARE PERSONIFIED

IN HIM. So say the poets, and orators, and novelists of this party. To ascertain what are whig principles, we must look to his. When Missouri was admitted into the Union, he was a member of this House, sulted the people of his own State. He answered and took part in this discussion, and then proclaimtheir respectful request to vote for the repeal of ed his principles From that day to this he has never been known to change them, so far as I can

In his speech on the 15th day of February, 1819,

65 "If the gentlemen WILL NOT ALLOW WE CANNOT CUT OUR FIRE WOOD AND BLACK OUR SHOES, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE

It is denied by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. WHITE] that Mr. Clay ever used this lanconventions. His language is the most insolent guage. And I have noticed in the public papers and contemptuous; and he declared that he would that Mr. Clay himself is disposed to deny it. At cised despotic power over the people--men who any rate, he can't recollect using the language. Now sir, I shall undertake to prove that he did use this language. For that purpose, I shall first allude to the evidence furnished by a member of Sir, this letter C is an ominous letter. We have this House, of which Mr. Clay was then speaker; seen (and in this instance to be feared) the votes gratitude-exhibit his true character. His dicta. a gentleman who replied to Mr. Clay on the same day he delivered his speech; who was subsequently speaker of this House; and who, for many years of his life, has been on the same side in politics with Mr. Clay, and still is, if living. I mean John and defiance at abolitionists; and now, to obtain W. Taylor, of New York. His speech was writhis war upon the constitution itself, because it ob. ten out by himself, and will be found in the National Intelligencer of the 20th day of March, 1819; and contains the following passage:

"You cannot degrade it (labor) more effectually than by establishing a system whereby it shall be performed principally by slaves. The business in which they are generally engaged, be it what it may, soon becomes debased in public estimation. It is considered low and unfit for freemen. I cannot better illustrate this truth than by referring to a remark of the honorable gentleman from Kentucrespect for the great and good men who framed it, ky, (Mr. Clay.) I have often admired the liberaliprejudices; yet with u hat abhorrence did he speak of the performance by our wives and daughters of hose domestic officers which he was pleased to his path to supreme authority, and therefore he call servile? What comparison did he make between the "black slaves" of Kentucky, and the "white slaves" of the North; and how instantly did him invoking upon his country war, pestilence, and he strike the balance in favor of the former? such opinions and expressions, even in the order of debate, can fall from that honorable gentleman, meet his fellow-man in deadly strife. Twice has what ideas do you suppose are entertained of laboring men by the majority of slaveholders."

guage proved upon Mr. Clay--language no less have seen him on that field again and again. We

But I now pass to the next witness. An honorable member of this House from the State of Vermont, (Mr. Rich,) also made a speech in reply to which Citley fell. We have heard the sighs and Mr. Clay on the 17th day of February, 1820, and his speech, written out by himself, was published in the National Intelligencer on the 1st day of July, 1820. To this speech he appended a note, in which he says that Mr. Clay remarked to the following effect-using the language which I have before repeated. During all this time Mr. Clay was in the House; and Speaker of the House. These honorable members gave their testimony-one twentyfive and the other twenty-four years ago. They had no interest to misrepresent the facts; they were not unfriendly to Mr. Clay; they had no desire to injure him, or to range themselves among his enemies; they spoke honestly, I believe they spoke truly. If they had not, I ask would this testimony-this written, concurring evidence-have been permitted to stand twenty-four years uncontradicted; unexplained? Which is the most reliable evidence, written speeches in answer to Mr. Clay, and printed soon after-written when all the facts were fresh in the recollection of the speakers? or ty, moderation, and forbearance. They have left the frail recollection of a man striving for office, who may wish to forget? Remember, sir, that a quarter of a century has since clapsed. Well may reformation I can find, is contained in the follow- Mr. Clay say he does not remember; his forgetting does not disprove the fact. Messrs. Taylor and Rich, members of this House, do remember. The record of their testimony has outlived one of them. as well as the memory of Mr. Clay. Now, sir, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred this is my proof-not legal, but moral proof-of a fact, which no ingenuous mind can disbelieve. of President. I believe every word ot it; and I would credit such evidence at this remote period against the concurrent "don't-remember" testimony of a thousand purely disinterested witnesses. Much more do I believe it in opposition to the declaration of one so deeply interested as Mr. Clay.

Yes, sir, he must have "white slaves to saw his wood and black his boots!" I promised the member from Illin is to find a place for his picture, and through drew the door to, but having no means to to suggest the proper alterations. This is the place The alterations I recommend are few, but appropriate; first, a full-length portrait of "the embodiment of whig principles, (Mr. Clay;) second, the gentleman himself, or any of his constituents, denounced by Mr. Clay as "squatters, robbers, or plunderers," in the garb of a slave, "sawing his wood," and his wife or daughter, "blacking the boots" of the master. I recommend to him to take this picture, thus appropriately arranged, and carry it to his constituents, and show it to them, and to their wives and daughters; tell them he is the embodiment of whig-principles; tell them how much money "Mr. Van Buren and his cabinet stole or squandered;" tell them "Mr. Van Buren was opposed to the war;" tell them Mr. Van Buren rejected the votes of two revolutionary soldiers, man fit to govern others, who cannot govern him-tell them Mr. Polk is a free trade man; then show

RELIGION AND MORALITY IN DANGER | Clay: "We must have white slaves to saw our wood, and black our boots;" and leave them to act as conscience and self-respect shall dictate! Their votes will tell whether they are fit to be freemen or slaves. The gentleman is a picture manufacturer-I am not. He has made a caricature. I recommend one to him, true to the life; will be put his genius once more to task?

NEVER RESTORE THE DYNASTY OF MR. VAN BUREN.

No, sir; we are told that the Van Buren dynasty must never be restored! No restoration! Have they forgotten the fall of the dynasty of 1828, when the Clay-bank-American-system dynasty was overthrown? Would they restore it to power?

MR. CLAY'S POPULARITY. We hear much of the popularity of Henry Clay. Where is the evidence of it? Is it to be found in the fulsome flattery and nonsense of doggerel rhymes? Is it to be found in his twenty years of ceaseless effort to crawl into the presidential chair: Is it to be found in his shameful defeats in 1824 and 1832; or his still more shameful rejection, in 1840, by the whig convention? Is it because he still adheres to that "obsolete idea, a bank of the United States?" Is it because he is in favor of distribution to help States and stock-jobbers, and taxation to drain the pockets of the people to replace it? If none of these things produce it, what does? Sir, the election will show that his popularity is confined to that class whom he has helped to quarter upon the laboring classes-the receivers of bounties .-He was always supposed, by his friends, to be popular before an election, but always runs far enough in the rear to avoid the dirt from the heels of his adversary. He will do so again. The people will never trust him; they dare not-they will not. I 12th will tell you, sir, and this House, why not. I wish 13th it to be understood as strictly confidential-I should 14th be sorry to have it get abroad among the people. His past life furnishes the clearest evidence of his US TO HAVE BLACK SLAVES, THEY true character; and aside from the glare and tinsel 17th MUST LET US HAVE WHITE ONES; FOR of the crater, there is little to admire and much to 18th. of the orator, there is little to admire, and much to 18th condemn and fear. He is a bold, imperious, dangerous man; and

bove all, he is ambitious-dangerously ambitious. History records, among the ambitious men of the past, who triumphed over the laws and constitutions of their countries-men who seized and exerbecame dictators and tyrants—the names of Casar Caligula, and Cromwell. Catiline attempted it but fell before the scorching eloquence of Cicero of a State turned away contrary to the wishes of the people, for office. We have seen Mr. Clay recently exercising dictatorial power in this government. We have seen him hurling scorn, contempt their votes, bending the pliant knee to them --They cannot be deceived. They know that, when he has obtained the power, he will rise majestic as alion, and again shake his mane, and send torth such a roar of defiance as will teach them the folly of trusting the suppliant but untamed and uncontrollable spirit of ambition. We have seen him roaming from State to State, for months immediately preceding his nomination, with a countenance dressed in smiles, and honeyed words flowing from his lips, to win his way to power. We have seen him visiting States with the apparent design of influencing their elections. We have seen him denouncing the pioneers of the West as robbers We have seen him execrating the foreigner who had fled to our country for refuge. We have heard famine, rather than the elevation of a military hero (General Jackson) to the presidency. We have seen him provoking his fellow-man to deadly combat on the inglorious field, where men are bound Here, sir, I contend is the substance of the lanoffice in the gift of the world, under bonds to keep the peace generally, and particularly with William R. King. All these things the people have seen and know; and knowing them, nothing on earth, or above or below the earth, can induce them to intrust themselves, their institutions, or their counry, in his hands. Never, sir; never. This country has long been the favorite of an overruling and kind Providence. Were all hope in the people gone-all love of liberty and independence loststill to that Providence, ever watchful, ever generous and kind, would I look for its special interposition to save us and our beloved country from a calamity so disastrous, so destructive as the election of Mr. Clay; and I have a deep and abiding faith that I shall not look in vain

NOTE .- Mr. Polk contrasts finely with Mr. Clay in this respect. For it he has been denounced as a coward. Mr. PEYTON, of Tennessee, in a speech delivered in the House on the same subject, used, in reference to Mr. Polk, the following language: "The question would then seem very nat-urally to arise, if Mr. Polk was too much of a coward to be Vice President, how fit is he to be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy? vere Mr. Polk's qualifications in a military point of view." It would seem that no man whose nds are not reeking in human gore is now though by Mr. Clay's friends to be qualified for the office

ECONOMY .- M. Say, the celebrated French writer on political economy, has the tollowing

"Being in the country, I had an example of one of those small losses which a family is exposed to through negligence. From the want of a latch of small value, the wicket of a barn yard (looking to the fields) was left open; every one who went fasten it, it reopened. One day a fine pig got out and ran into the wood, and immediately all the world was after it the gardener, the cook, diary maid, all ran to recover the swine. The gardener got sight of him first, and jumping over a ditch to stop him, he sprained his ancle, and was confined a fortnight to the house. The cook, on her return, found all the linen she had left to dry by the fire burned; and the dairy maid, having ran off before she tied the cows, one of thom broke the leg of a colt in the stable. The gardener's lost time was worth twenty crowns, valuing his pain at nothing; as much more. Here is a loss of forty crowns, and much pain and trouble, vexation and inconvenience for the want of a latch which would have cost three pence; and this loss, through careless neglect, falls on a family little able to support it."

tell them Mr. Polk is a free trade man; then show them this picture, and repeat the words of Mr. tion day. Shout for "Tod and Victory."



THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1844. FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES K. POLK.

Of Tennessee. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE M. DALLAS. Of Pennsylvania.

ELECTORAL TICKET. SENATORIAL.

JOSEPH H. LARWILL, of Wayne, DOWTY UTTER, of Clermont. CONGRESSIONAL. 1st District CLAYTON WEBB, of Hamilton,

JAMES M. DORSEY, of Darke, R. D. FORSMAN, of Green, 4th JUDGE JOHN TAYLOR, of Champaign DAVID HIGGINS, of Lucas, 6th GILBERT BEACH, of Wood, JOHN D. WHITE, of Brown. 7th Sth THOMAS MEGRADY, of Ross, VALENTINE KEFFER, of Pickaway 9th JAMES PARKER, of Licking. 10th GRENVILLE P. CHERRY, of Marion Tith GEORGE CORWINE, of Scioto,

CAUTIOUS C. COVEY, of Morgan, ISAAC M. LANNING, of Guernsey, WALTER JAMIESON, of Harrison, 15th SEBASTIAN BRAINARD, of Tusca's JAMES FORBES, Sr. of Carroll, NEAL McCov, of Wayne, 19th # MILO STONE, of Summit,

20th BENJAMIN ADAMS, of Lake, STEPHEN N. SARGENT, of Medina 21st

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. - ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8TH. FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO, DAVID TOD, of Trumbull County.

> JOSEPH MORRIS. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, EDWARD ARCHBOLD.

FOR CONGRESS

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR. JOHN M. KIRKBRIDE. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

JOHN CLINE. FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR, JOHN B. NOLL

SCHOOL CONVENTION.

There will be a convention of the school directors of Monroe county, at Woodsfield, on Saturday, the 12th inst. It is desirable that there be a



Beware of Frauds!

Democrats, examine well your tickets.

THE TARIFF.

The whig stumpers in this region of country contend that the consumers of foreign goods do not pay the duty, but that it comes off of the foreign manufacturer. Well, gentlemen, if this be true, you certainly can have no objection to the annexation of Texas on account of her debt; because if the importers, or British manufacturers pay the duty on foreign importations, they would indoubtedly have to pay the debt of Texas, if this government assumed it. We pay nothing into the national treasury by direct taxation;consequently, if whig arguments are true, the war of the Revolution and the late war cost the people of the United States nothing. All this talk of the whigs about the debt of Texas being one hundred millions of dollars, and that therefore Texas should not be annexed is mere flummery. What difference could it make to the people of this country if the debt of Texas were a hundred millions of dollars, provided the duty on foreign importations, by which it would be paid, was paid by the foreign manufacturer? Not any. This at once shows that the whigs are insincere when they say that the consumer does not pay the duty.

Again: It is asserted by the whigs, but without any foundation in fact, that a high tariff does not increase the prices of home products and manufactures, but, on the contrary, reduces the prices. Now, if this were true, why do our manufacturers seek protection by a high tariff? Are they such idiots as to go for a measure that has a tendency to lower the price of their products? If a high tariff reduces the price of our home products, why is it that a tariff increases the price of wool? If the whig argument is true, the wool growers should,

to further their interests, oppose a tariff on wool. Again: If the duty on foreign importations is paid by the importer, what profit do the importers of sugar realize? Our readers are aware that the duty on sugar is two and a half cents a pound. One half of the sugar consumed in the United States is imported. Sugar can be bought in New Orleans for five cents per pound; one half of that price is duty, if it is foreign sugar. The consequence is, that the importer, if, as the whigs say, he pays the duty, would get nothing for his sugar. For it would take his whole ship load to pay the duty, besides losing the cost of transporthe linen burned, and the colt spoiled, were worth tation; keeping in view the fact that he must not sell it in this country for more than 2 1-2 cents per pound.

Are not these facts enough to satisfy our readers that the whigs are insincere when they say that ED THEM FROM the importer or foreign manufacturer pays the duty, THE REST. and that a high tariff lowers the price of our home

8 THAT FORGERY.

The most barefaced forgery that we have ye seen perpetrated, is that now going the rounds of of the moral sense of the community, and cannot the whig papers. It was, we believe, first pub- fail to bring the press into disrepute. They are lished in the Albany Evening Journal, the coon an imputation upon the sense of justice which organ of New York. This vile slander has been propagated in this county. We therefore conceive it to be our duty to publish the following refutation of the Albany Argus, which we copy from the

From the Ohio Statesman. BASE AND INFAMOUS FORGERY.

The Albany Evening Journal, the coon organ in New York, published, a short time since, an extract which purported to be taken from "Roorback's tour through the western and southerns tates in 1836," which gave an account of meeting with a band of slaves marching to Louisiana, and and which charged that a portion of them were branded with the initials "J. K. P." to show that they belonged to James K. Polk, the democratic candidate for President. The Albany Argus thus disposes of this base and infamous forgery:

"We doubted the genuineness of the extract We doubted the existence of such a tourist as Mr. Roorback; and we yesterday called upon the E. Journal to tell who he was, where his book was to be had, and requesting the favor of a loan of its copy. But the Evening Journal had no reply to make-it was dumb. The secret of its silence we have fortunately the means of solving, and if the conductor of that sheet is capable of it, his cheek will tingle with the blush of shame, under the exposure we are about to make. "As we suspected, "Roorback" is a fictitious

name. No such man ever traveled or wrote a book about this country. It is a disguise assumed to cloak the real author of as gross a calumny upon the country and one of its public men, and as bold and disgraceful a forgery as was ever perpetrated. The pretended extract from Roorback's tour in thirty six, when James K. Polk was speaker of the House of Representatives, is in fact, partly a garbled extract from Featherstonhaugh's tour To make the extract suit the purpose, the Evening their drooping spirits. Journal dates Mr. F.'s tour two years ahead when Governor Polk was Speaker. Mr. Featherstonhaugh says nothing about brands or the initials J. K. P. on the backs of his slave party. The Evening Journal supplies that omission. Indeed, the whole of the extract which has any applicability to Speaker Polk, and the part displayed in capitals as the important part of it, is WHOLLY A FABRICATION OF THE EVENING JOURNAL, made out of whole cloth! Mr. Featherstonbaugh laid the scene of his story at New River; the Evening Journal, in order to bring the matter nearer Gov Polk's door, changes the venue to Duck River.

"That the public may see how much of this extract is Mr. Featherstonhaugh's, and how much of it is "Roorback's," or the Evening Journal's, we place side by side, below, the genuine extract from Mr. Featherstonhaugh's tour, and the Evening Journal's pretended extract from "Roor

THE FORGERY.
From the Albany Evening Journal.

THE ORIGINAL.
From Fetherstonhaugh'
Excursion.

ing Journal.
J. K. Polk's SLAVES SOLD AND DRIVEN IN MANAGLES. - The following is an extract from Roorback's tour thro the western and southern

which Cilley fell. We have heard the sighs and moans of the heart-broken widow, and the screams and shrieks of her orphan children; and we now well your tickets before voting.

It was a camp of neglo to start they had about three hundred had about three hundred had about three hundred from all European coun-abundance of capital, inslaves with them, who slaves with them, who had bivouacked the pre- had bivouacked the pre- had bivouacked the preceding night in chains ceding night in chains woods; these they in the woods; these they were conducting to Nat- were conducting to Natchez, on the Mississippi chez, on the Mississippi river, to work upon the river to work upon the sugar plantations in Lou- sugar plantations in Lousiana. It resembled one isiana. It resembled one of the coffles of slaves of those coffles of slaves spoken of by Mungo spoken of by Mungo Park, except that they Park, except that they and a caravan of nine had a caravan of nine wagons and single horse wagons and single horse carriages for the purpose carriages, for the purpose of conducting the white of conducting the white people and any of the people and any of the blacks that should fall blacks that should fall lame, to which they were lame, to which they were now putting their horses now putting their horses to pursue their march to pursue their march. The female slaves were, The female slaves were some of them, sitting on some of them, sitting on logs of wood, whilst logs of wood, whilst others were standing, & others were standing, & a great many little black a great many little black children were warming children were warming themselves by the fire of themselves at the fires of In front of the bivouac. In front of them all, and prepared them all, and prepared for the march, stood in for the march, stood, in double file about two double files, about two hundred male slaves, hundred male slaves, anacled and chained to munacled and chained to each other. I have nev- each other. I had never seen so revolting a er seen so revolting a sight before! Black men sight before! Black men fetters, torn from the in fetters, torn from the ands where they were lands where they were born, from the ties they born, from the ties they had formed, and from the had formed and from th comparatively easy con-dition which agricultural dition which agricultural labor affords, and driven labor affords, and driven by white men with liber-ty and equality in their mouths to a distant and unhealthy country, to perish in the sugar mills of Louisiana, where the of Louisiana, where the duration of life for a duration of life for a sugar mill slave does not sugar mill slave, does no exceed seven years.—exceed seven years.—FORTY THREE OF To make this spectacle THESE UNFORTU-still more disgusting and NATE BEINGS HAD hideous, some of the BEEN PURCHASED, principal white slave dri-I WAS INFORMED, vers, who were tolerably OF THE HON. J. K. well dressed, and had POLK, THE PRES broad brimmed white ENT SPEAKER OF hats on, with black crape THE HOUSE OF RE-round them, were stand-PRESENTATIVES; ing near, laughing and THE MARK OF THE smoking cigars." BRANDING IRON WITH THE INITI-ALS OF HIS NAME

> "It certainly gives us no pleasure to expose such shameful frauds as these to the judigmant

ON THEIR SHOUL

👼 gaze of an insulted public. They are derogatory to the character of the press of this country, and every man connected with it. They strike a blow to its just moral influence. They are outrages distinguishes the American people, and such can harm only their author, and the cause they are intended to aid.

"Gov. Polk and his friends have nothing to fear from such weapons. Much less has he, or they, any thing to fear from such men as Featherstonhaugh, or the whole tribe of British libellers of our country, its institutions, and its public men.-If its opponents can find any thing in his public or private life to carp at, out with it. He and his friends challenge scrutiny into both. But as they would have their assaults tell, let them adhere strictly to the truth. When they bring witnesses to the stand, let us know who they are, and let them speak for themselves. If the British subject with the long name, and the proportionate share of bad odor which attaches to it, is to be adduced, let him appear in propria persona, and let his testimony go for what it is worth. Give us the advantage of the fact that he is British by birth; British in his associations, feelings, habits of thinking, likes and dislikes; and British in his attachment to the fortunes of Henry Clay. Don't undertake to palm off upon us for Mr. Featherstonhaugh, of whom every body knows more than he cares to know, your "Roorbacks" and straw men that nobody can know. Above all, don't put into the mouth of a British born subject harsher libels on this country and its public men, than their natural antipathies have enabled them to invent.

"But we have extended these remarks further than we intended, and we take leave of the subject in the hope that the Evening Journal will be able to wash his hands of this vile and disgraceful

A NEW JEDA.

We have frequently heard of late of a certain oon gentleman, who, when he is going to make in thirty four, when John Bell was Speaker, and, a political speech, gives out word that he is going in part, an out and out manufacture of the Even- to visit a sick patient. His object in doing this is ing Journal! Mr. Featherstonhaugh makes no to prevent any one from following him. But the mention of Speaker Polk, for the reason that idea is a good one; for the whig party are undoubtwhen he wrote, governor Polk was not Speaker. edly sick, and need some quack nostrum to raise

MR. CHAY'S LATEST.

M. Clay has written a letter to a Gen. R. L. Caruthers of Missouri, in which he says, he "considers that the American people have expressed a decided disapprobation of the late bankrupt law." Now that is just exactly what we think. But we have another thought on this subject, and that is, that the people, in November, will express as "decided disapprobation" of the friend and supporter of that infamous law. It would have been well for Mr. Clay had he found out the opinion of the people a little sooner. His constituents told him to vote against it-but no, he would take his own course, regardless of the wishes of the people. Had he voted the will of the people of Kentucky, his SINGLE vote would have prevented the bankrupt law from going into effect.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, speaking of this LATE letter of Mr. Clay, says:

"We have before us the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, by Greely and McElrath, of the Tribune concern, New York. They are ardent Clay men, and the book has been got up for the benefit of Clay in the campaign. We shall put some extracts from this letter and this Clay Life and Spec-

ches side by side. Look on this Picture! 1 Then on this! States in 1836."
"Just as we reached the Duck River, in the early grey of morning, early grey of morning,"
"Nothing can be more unfounded than the asserbut little or no protection that I am unfriendly against the regulations of the protection of agriforeign powers. The adhave seen him on that field again and again. We have seen him on that field again and again. We have heard the crack of his duelling pistol, aimed at the breast of his brother man. We have seen his interference in that cruel and bloody tragedy in his interference in that cruel and bloody tragedy in his interference in that cruel and bloody tragedy in his interference in that cruel and bloody tragedy in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind striking one of the kind of the crue witnessed. I have ever witnessed. I have ever witnessed and problem of again and again and again. We have seen up with a singular spectacle, the most gular spectacle, the most gular spectacle, the most striking one of the kind in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind of the crue witnessed. I have ever witnessed. I have ever witnessed and again and again and again and again and again and again. We have seen up with a singular spectacle, the most gular spectacle, the most striking one of the kind in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind in the democratic ticket, headed with the striking one of the kind in the d

> sought at the reduced rate of five per centum; the reduction of the wa-ges of labor, and the decline in the price of property of every kind, as well as that of agricultural produce; all concur favorably for domestic manufactures." - Greeley and McElrath's Life & Spec-ches, Vol. 1, page 155.

"The desperation evinced by Mr. Clay in undertaking to deny his own words, is a sure sign that the clouds of disaster and defeat are setting down in thick gloom about him. He even labors to disavow the bankrupt law-that law which his vote assisted to pass, and which his vote preserved from repeal; - that law which he was virtually instructed to vote for the repeal of, and to which, as a link in the great chain of whig measures, he did not hesitate to contemn the will of the people. And he gravely assures us that now, when it has performed its office, in setting free from their creditors thousands of dishonest spendthrifts and brawling partizans, he should be opposed to its revival! No doubt, for its work is done!

A SHORT CONFAB BETWEEN A DEM-OCRAT AND A COON CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Democrat-What are Henry Clay's present views about a \$50,000,000 Monster Bank; he still goes for that I suppose?

Coon-Henry Clay is for a high protective Ta-Dem .- How do you understand his late speech

in favor of a Bank? Coon-I understand him to be for a high protective Tariff.

Dem .- Is he in favor of tearing the Constitution o pieces, and destroying the Veto power?

Coon-Somewhat so, but more particularly for Tariff Dem.-He goes for passing another bankrupt

Coon-I tell you again he goes altogether for a

Dem .- I dont believe you know what Clay is

Coon-He goes for the Tariff, TARIFF, TA-RIFF.

Before the Democrat had time to ask another question, the coon candidate for Congress sneaked off, swearing vengeance at the Democrat for talking about any thing else than a tariff, coonskins,

Run to your dinner, run to your work, run after knowledge, but never run in debt.

hard cider and log cabins.